

LAWYERS ARE FOR HOME RULE

Debate the Question of Federal Prohibition, and Want None of It.

SPEECHES FOR CURTIS BILL

Previous Question Motion Prevents Prohibition Resolution Being Introduced.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At the meeting of the bar association yesterday afternoon the following motion, presented by Judge Wilder, was passed:

"It is the sense of the bar association that it protests against the passage by congress of any bill seeking to prohibit or control the liquor traffic in this Territory upon the ground that it is an invasion of the rights of the legislature of this Territory to legislate upon that matter, which is given to us by the Organic Act."

The following resolution presented by W. R. Castle, could not be voted upon as before a second could be offered, the previous question was moved to take up the Wilder motion:

"Whereas, Certain bills now before the congress of the United States propose to establish total prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Territory of Hawaii, and it is not believed that public sentiment in this Territory is ready for total prohibition, and that under such circumstances total prohibition cannot be made effective even by the United States government; and

Whereas, We believe that conditions are such, in regard to the traffic in liquor, more particularly as applicable to the sailors and soldiers of the United States, that there is serious danger of interference by the United States government with the entire government of this Territory, in which case the local government will be entirely destroyed; and

Whereas, If control of the liquor traffic were assumed by the United States government, thus removing the question entirely from the arena of local politics, it would result in such improved conditions that any further interference with the general local government will not take place; therefore, "Resolved by the Bar Association of Hawaii, That the congress of the United States be respectfully petitioned to take no further action with reference to the bills providing total prohibition for the Territory of Hawaii now pending, and that, in place thereof, the matter be referred to a committee or commission to inquire into conditions and report at an early date to congress the feasibility of control by the United States government of the manufacture, sale and dealing in and with spirituous liquors, wines and beers in the Territory of Hawaii."

Kinney by Proxy.

Mr. Prosser stated that Mr. Kinney, who was unable to be present, had authorized him to state in the strongest terms his objections to any proposition at Washington curtailing the right of the Territory to legislate for local affairs. Mr. Kinney believed that such a course would be an entering wedge and cause further federal legislation and would cause trouble in the future. He believed the liquor legislation could be successfully carried out here. He believed it would be a mistake to omit informing congress that the bar association was opposed to federal action of the kind proposed.

W. O. Smith's Views.

W. O. Smith said he agreed with Mr. Kinney's views, but he did not believe it was an appropriate subject to be considered by the bar association. He believed the association should confine itself to the legal proposition for which the association was organized. When the association came here from six to eight and ten tended to weaken its influence.

Magoon Anti-Saloon.

J. A. Magoon supported the bill before congress. He said that the matter brought before the bar association was one of the only ways in which the liquor interests can hope to prevent the prohibition movement being carried out. He said the Territory had a liquor law once that was good, but the Hawaiians were taunted as lacking in manhood by allowing the haole to run their affairs, and they assisted in giving a liquor law to the Territory which was the death knell of the Hawaiian race. The only way to handle the liquor question, said he, is by congressional action. "We ought to vote down this resolution and support the congressional bill," he added. "Every Saturday night you see a perfect pandemonium in the saloons where the men who have earned from six to eight and ten dollars a week gather to spend their wages and become drunk and then go home without any money or very little of it. You want to put shackles on the Hawaiians and send them to their graves faster than ever."

Wilder Talks.

Judge Wilder arose to state that although he did represent some of the liquor interests, yet he had an interest in the islands himself. As to whether it was a proper measure to be considered by the bar association, Mr. Wilder said that the association constitution which gives it a right to consider questions of legislation. The matter under discussion was related to legislation. It was decided by congress, in passing the organic act to leave such matters to

MATSON PEOPLE BUY THE HYADES

Chartered Vessel Is Formally Taken Over From Boston Towboat Company.

It has been officially announced that the steamer Hyades has been purchased by the Matson Navigation Company from the Boston Towboat Company. The freighter, which has been operating for some time under charter to the Matson company, was formally taken over by her new owners on her last arrival at San Francisco from Honolulu. For some time it has been known that negotiations were under way which would result in the well-known carrier changing hands, but no confirmation was made of the deal until Captain Matson made the announcement. The terms of the sale are private.

The Hyades will operate on the triangular run between San Francisco, Puget Sound ports, and Hawaiian ports, in conjunction with the big passenger steamer Hiloian of the same fleet, which will be taken off the direct run to Honolulu when the new liner Wilhelmina goes into service February 10. The Hyades is a steel freighter of 3753 gross tons and 2932 net. She was built at Sparrows Point, Maryland, in 1900, and has seen service on both the Atlantic and Pacific. She was in the oriental trade for some time, and also operated to Alaska. For more than a year she has been under charter to the Matson company. She is 331.5 feet long, 47 feet beam and 25 feet depth of hold, with engines of 1500 horsepower.

SWITCHMEN ON EIGHTEEN RAILROADS WILL STRIKE

CHICAGO, February 10.—The switchmen and trainmen on eighteen railroads yesterday voted to go on strike.

RIOTS IN MEXICO.

FETATA, Mexico, February 8.—A number of people were killed here today in riots growing out of an election held in this district.

PAINFUL BREATHING.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a very valuable medicine for throat and lung troubles, quickly relieves and cures painful breathing and a dangerously sounding cough which indicates congested lungs. For sale at all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

..... the local legislature. He claimed that the legislature has not betrayed its trust. The liquor commission has powers to take away the license of any liquor man in the islands.

"Just as soon as the prohibition bill is passed in Washington," said Judge Wilder, "you will have government by commission. The inevitable result will be that the local powers of legislation will be taken away from us."

W. R. Castle asked for a definite vote on the matter one way or another, but suggested that if the discussion would be lengthy the matter be laid on the table. Judge Perry opposed the latter suggestion. The matter ought to be decided then and there.

The motion of Mr. Castle to lay on the table was put and lost.

What Washington Thinks.

W. R. Castle stated that as the association had voted by thirteen to twelve not to lay on the table, he proposed to offer a substitute resolution. "It seems to me that there are so many aspects to be considered that we ought to go slow in declaring ourselves," he said. "I do not have that fear about local self-government that some express. I hear from a friend in Washington who is in close touch with federal matters that when the brewery and liquor interests made the unfortunate break in regard to the Sunday law and got the sailors of the fleet to help them make a disgraceful show of themselves the people of the navy department were very much incensed, and the remark was heard that if Hawaii could not take better care of its rights, they might be taken away. Nothing that could be done would operate so quickly to make people in Washington consider taking away local self-government as an affair in which we permitted the saloons to cause the sailors to disgrace themselves."

"I suppose the danger is that in view of the fact that Oahu is to become a great military and naval center the government at Washington may decide to place the control entirely in the hands of those at Washington. "It seems to me that if we can eliminate from our local politics this question of liquor we are going to be much safer in regard to local self-government than we are today."

Fears Government Action.

"I don't think I will be a false prophet when I say that we shall not settle this liquor question. We will go on from session to session quarreling about what laws will be made. The liquor sellers—and I say it in all friendliness—will try to increase their sales. It is natural for them to try to increase their sales. We remember how the liquor men promised prior to the last session of the legislature that they would not try to have the liquor law changed. But they failed to keep their promise. If the saloons are maintained the sailors and soldiers are going to be debauched and eventually we will have our local self-government taken away. I confess I have been very much puzzled as to the best course to pursue. I won't say that this [this motion] is the best way, but we might at least try to postpone action on the congressional bill."

Before a second could be offered Mr. Breckons moved the previous question and the Wilder motion carried. When the Wilder motion was asked for it could not be presented just as Mr. Wilder first gave it and he repeated it but used the word "invasion," which he had not used at first. Some objection was made to this word, but it was finally passed.

The association officers were empowered to advise the bar association's action to Washington last night.

ST. ANDREW'S RECEIVES SPLENDID GIFTS OF LAND AND A MONEY DONATION

A munificent gift has been made to St. Andrew's Priory by W. G. Irwin in the donation of 17,500 feet of land adjoining the priory. A deed for the property has just been turned over to Bishop Restarick by E. L. Spalding, Mr. Irwin's local representative.

The land is a portion of what is known as the Miller property, and adjoins the priory. The addition of this to the priory-playground is a most welcome acquisition and the generous gift has been thankfully accepted.

Some time ago, when Mr. Irwin was here, Mrs. Restarick and Sister Albertina went to him and called his attention to the use which the land would be to the priory as an enlargement of

the playground. Mr. Irwin said that he would take the matter under consideration, there being certain questions on which he wished to satisfy himself before taking any action. Mr. Irwin satisfied himself that the gift would be well deserved and he has deeded the property to the episcopal church.

Mr. Irwin's is only one of two valuable gifts that have just been made to the priory. Last Monday there came to Bishop Restarick an entirely unsolicited gift of \$6,000, made by a lady, whose name for certain reasons is withheld. She made the gift in memory of her father who was a friend of the bishop. The money is to be used to pay off the remaining indebtedness of St. Andrew's Priory.

STRATTON DID ALL THE FIXING

Pulled Wires to Let Cleveland in Without Coastwise Law Pilikia.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 1.—Loud and long are the complaints from Honolulu, voiced by its people in general and Collector of Customs Stackable in particular, because certain cabin passengers from the globe-circumnavigating steamer Cleveland could not end their voyage at that port without payment of \$200 fine a head, while it is generally understood that no fine will be levied on those landing—as all must—at San Francisco.

"Discrimination" is the term applied by the islanders to the department's action, and they base the claim on these facts:

First—The law says that a fine of \$200 will be collected for each passenger traveling from one part of the United States to another in a foreign registered vessel.

Second—That the Cleveland is a foreign registered steamer of the Hamburg-American line, and that, therefore, the coastwise passenger traffic is applicable. If applicable to Honolulu, then why not to San Francisco?

Treasury Department's Stand. The Treasury Department admits that while it cabled Stackable in response to a call for instructions that the \$200 fine a head must be collected for those leaving the Cleveland at Honolulu, and that the same ruling would apply to San Francisco, matters have come up since which cause a change of front and passengers will be landed at San Francisco without being fined.

Honolulu claims that its people are often put to the inconvenience of weeks of delay waiting for an American bottom to bring them to the mainland, for if they take a foreign steamer the \$200 fine is rigidly enforced at San Francisco; and yet here is the Cleveland, a foreign steamer, bringing passengers in fact from New York to San Francisco and no fine.

Though Collector Stratton will not say what he told the department nor what the department told him, nor even whether or not fines will be assessed, the history of the case and the known results may explain matters to Collector Stackable and his people. Stackable asked for instructions from the department. The law was clear, and he was told to collect the fine.

Purpose of the Law. He knew the law was passed during the Klondike excitement to keep British steamers from gobbling the passenger traffic to Alaska, for with fares at \$100 or more a head and only a nominal fine of \$2 a head with the existing law for traveling in foreign vessels from port to port in the United States, the steamship companies could easily pay the fine without feeling its effect in their profits.

Senator George C. Perkins introduced and carried through the bill rendering the fine \$200 a head and shut out British competition. Deductions point to the likelihood of Stratton having called the attention of the department to the purpose of the law and the fact that the passengers were simply debarking here to go to New York overland, completing their round-the-world trip, suggested that the purpose of the law would not be violated by allowing the Cleveland's six hundred or more passengers to land here without mauling the steamship company.

This view was accepted by the department, at least Stratton says his suggestions were all accepted, and the steamship company officials say no fines are to be imposed.

A telegram to the Chronicle from Frank Clark, the promoter of the tour, says that Washington has "reincubated" the fine and that the passengers are jubilantly anticipating landing here at six o'clock Monday morning.

PEARY IS GIVEN MOST DISTINGUISHED HONOR

Senate Passes Bill to Make the Arctic Explorer a Rear-Admiral.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The senate today passed the bill creating Commander Peary a rear-admiral, in recognition of his contribution to the geographical knowledge of the world and his efforts that were crowned by reaching the north pole.

PHILIPPINE JUDGE.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—President Taft has appointed Grand P. T. Young as associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippines.

COOPER FOR A JUDGESHIP

Bar Association Names Him as First Choice for Circuit Bench.

Judge Henry E. Cooper was selected by the bar association yesterday as its first choice for the vacancy in the circuit court judgeship, in place of Judge De Bolt, elevated to the supreme court bench of the Territory. There were but four candidates under consideration by the association, these names, save that of Mr. Cooper, having been presented by a special committee which had canvassed the members of the bar to get an expression as to candidates. The names presented were: C. W. Ashford, W. W. Thayer, Judge Mathewman, Lyle Dickey, Judge Andrade, W. T. Rawlins, E. M. Watson.

Lorrin Andrews, of this special committee announced that a thorough canvass had been made of the legal fraternity and a straw vote taken on various candidates, which was as follows: Ashford, eleven votes; Thayer, ten; Mathewman, eight; Dickey, six; Andrade, five; Rawlins, five; Watson, one.

It was announced however that both Mathewman and Watson had expressed their declination of the office. The meeting was largely attended, being one of the most enthusiastic held in many months. Among those present were D. L. Withington, in the chair; A. W. Judd, Judge Wilder, E. A. Douthitt, James Coke, A. Holmes, A. D. Larnach, H. Middlehitch, George Davis, C. R. Hemenway, W. O. Smith, Lorrin Andrews, Judge Perry, J. Lightfoot, W. R. Castle, W. Greenwell, E. W. Sutton, W. C. Achi, Judge Peterson, L. J. Warren, P. L. Weaver, J. A. Magoon, C. H. Olsen, A. L. Castle, R. W. Breckons, A. Lewis, Jr., Harrison, M. F. Prosser, Judge Ballou.

There was considerable discussion regarding the method of balloting for candidates, some wishing a viva voce vote, others asking for the ballot. There was also discussion as to how the selection of candidates for first, second and third choices should be made, but it was finally decided to vote by ballot and to vote for a candidate for first choice, the man selected to have a majority of votes cast, and then to ballot for second choice and then third. Mr. Breckons wished to have each member of the association place himself on record viva voce, while W. O. Smith opposed this. Mr. Breckons said there was no need for any one to be ashamed of the manner in which he voted but Mr. Smith stated that he protested against using the word ashamed. The candidates were all personal friends of the members of the association and it was a delicate matter to come out viva voce and state this choice for first was so-and-so. It was finally decided to vote by ballot. Mr. Breckons reserving the right to call out his vote, which he did.

It was also stated by the chairman that the members could present as candidates names other than those brought in by the committee. Mr. Smith stated that he desired to place in nomination the name of Henry E. Cooper, who made an excellent record on the circuit bench many years ago. Mr. Cooper had been seen during the day and had been asked to let his name go before the association. Several persons used their influence to persuade him to let his name be used, and he finally consented.

On the first ballot the vote stood: Cooper, 14; Thayer, 6; Ashford, 5; Rawlins, 3. The second ballot resulted as follows: Cooper, 20; Thayer, 3; Ashford, 3; Rawlins, 2. On motion of Mr. Douthitt the selection of Mr. Cooper for first choice was made unanimous.

For second choice the first ballot stood: Thayer, 16; Ashford, 9; Rawlins, 3. On motion, Thayer's selection for second choice was made unanimous.

For third choice the ballot stood: Rawlins, 18; Ashford, 8; Andrade, 1; blank, 1. On motion the selection of Mr. Rawlins for third choice was made unanimous.

The proper officers of the association were authorized to present the report of the meeting to the Governor of the Territory, the President and the attorney-general of the United States. Mr. Castle stated that he had seen Governor French and asked him to defer taking any action with regard to the judgeship until the bar association had held its meeting, the Governor assenting to the suggestion.

The names were sent on to Washington by cable last night.

GOVERNMENT COLLECTING FOR WEIGHING FRAUDS

NEW YORK, February 9.—The National Refining Company paid the government today \$204,304, that is claimed to be due by reason of the underweighing of sugar imports. The National paid the government in the vicinity of five hundred thousand dollars some months ago, on the same account.

APPEAL TO THE HOME COMPANY

But Poachers Are Told That They Are Employed by Max Schlemmer.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Japanese company that was first supposed to be the employer of the twenty-three Japanese poachers caught by the Thetis has practically turned them down. The poachers sent a cable to it day before yesterday, laying out the facts—their arrest and the subsequent holding of themselves under the charge. Yesterday the answer came back and was to the effect that they were represented and employed by Max Schlemmer and that it was up to him.

The poachers obtained the permission of United States District Attorney Breckons to wire whom they evidently considered their employers. The answer, returned through the Japanese consulate-general yesterday, puts a new and more interesting phase on the question which the federal authorities are working out to get at the higher-ups in the poaching game, and one which also bears Schlemmer out in some of his statements.

This exchange of information between the poachers and what is at present known here as the Layan Feather Company, although the name is now questioned, was strictly private and except for the fact that it was remitted through the consulate-general was not connected with the government.

The story printed by an afternoon paper was branded last night as nonsense. Consul-General Uyeno stating that he knew nothing whatever of any cable that had been sent by him in answer to government inquiries. The first story which was printed by it and which it referred to in the one of yesterday, was overlooked by Uyeno, who thought that it was too inconsequential to deserve attention. The repetition of the same thing yesterday annoyed him. As a matter of fact the Japanese government has made no inquiries and the consul-general has received no orders to pay the case any more than the usual attention which would be awarded any case of the kind.

DAUGHTER RESCUED SUICIDAL PARENT

Kahaloana, an aged Hawaiian living at Kailua, attempted to end this world's trial and tribulations yesterday at three o'clock, by cutting himself with a pocket knife. He was, however, prevented from doing himself any injury by his daughter, who relieved him of the knife and called Officer Rose. He was taken to the police station. The cause of the attempt on his life is unknown.

FIRST CRAFT OF AUSTRALIAN NAVY

GOVAN, Scotland, February 9.—The torpedo destroyer Parramatta was launched from the local yards today. This is the first of the torpedo destroyers authorized by the Australian government and furnishes the nucleus of the Australian navy.

Asphaltum traps on Los Angeles ranches are catching thousands of song birds.

PALE, NERVOUS AND RUN DOWN

Under the Care of Doctors Much of the Time.

This Bellingham Woman Gained at Once Under the Tonic Treatment and Is in Good Health Now.

Thin blood is the most frequent cause of debility. As the supply of blood sent to the brain does not carry sufficient nourishment the patient is dull and drowsy, the nerves become starved and there are marked nervous symptoms. As the blood and nerves control digestion the stomach suffers from lack of tone and the victim loses weight and strength.

The treatment for this condition is to build up the blood and a blood tonic that also directly strengthens the nerves is best suited to promote rapid and permanent improvement. Such a remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. S. C. Clapper, of No. 2613 Cherry street, Bellingham, Wash., tells of the benefit she received from the use of these pills, as follows:

"I was in a run-down condition for years and was under the care of doctors a good deal of the time. I was run down in weight to 110 pounds and wasn't able to do much of any work. I was pale and nervous. My throat troubled me some and I had to cough a great deal."

"I was living at Findlay, Ohio, and decided to come here as I hoped the change of climate would help me. As I found no relief, I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I felt better after taking a few boxes. I gained several pounds in weight and took the pills until cured. I have never been in such good health as I am now."

The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in debility cases lies in their direct response to the needs of the blood. That they do this well is shown by the gradual disappearance of the symptoms and the return of color and health. They lay the foundation for permanent health in the future.

A valuable booklet, "Diseases of the Blood," containing fuller information will be sent free upon request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of seven 5-cent (or six 10-cent) stamps, by the Dr. Williams' Medical Company, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

SENATE PROBES INTO COST OF LIVING

Will Ascertain Why Prices Have Made Rapid Advances of Late Years.

SALARIES AND EARNINGS

Effect of Tariff on Food Prices Will Be Subject of Careful Investigation.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The senate investigation into the causes which have brought about the present high cost of living will be very comprehensive in its scope. It will cover the entire field including clothes and food and will also go into the matter of salaries of employees and earnings of the corporation. The effect which the tariff may have upon prices will be carefully considered.

PRESIDENT ISSUES A TARIFF PROCLAMATION

Names Countries to Receive the Minimum Rate.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—President Taft yesterday issued a proclamation declaring that Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Mexico, Panama and Liberia shall be among the countries the exports of which shall be admitted into the United States at the minimum tariff.

AMERICAN TRAINMEN WON'T LEAVE MEXICO

Agreement Is Reached Between Railway and Employees at Last.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 10.—The National Railways yesterday reached a satisfactory agreement with American engineers and conductors employed on the lines of the system.

MEXICO CITY, January 29.—Officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Order of Railroad Conductors believe that by next Thursday the full ballots of American conductors on the National Railways of Mexico, voting on whether they shall resign in a body, will have been counted. They do not hesitate to predict that the men will vote almost solidly to resign and leave the country.

E. P. Curtis, vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, said that the men would undoubtedly remain firm in their determination to leave the service of the National Railways in the face of the refusal of the board of directors to grant any of their requests.

Railway officials, on the other hand, say that much doubt exists as to whether a majority of the ballots will favor resignation. They say that many conductors and engineers desire to remain with the company. Both employees and railway officials agree that the final word has been said on both sides and that the only remaining action is the ballot.

Demands Refused. Negotiations which were terminated abruptly Friday, when the railroad directors flatly refused all the men's demands, began on January 17, when the chairman of the committees of engineers and conductors presented to A. Clark, general manager of the road, six requests. On January 19, General Manager Clark replied that the company declined to enter into any agreement on any requests, assigning his reasons in detail.

The next day directors of the railroad passed a resolution in which the men were assured that the policy of the road was not to discriminate against them and it "does not propose to discontinue the hiring of foreign employees and much less exclude those who are serving already because of their nationality, but to give Mexican citizens, for reasons which are obvious and publicly known, a chance and opportunity to rise to responsible positions in the service of the railroads, always when this may be coupled with an efficient and safe operation of the system."

This statement did not satisfy American employees, who insisted that subordinate officials had not carried out the policy of the directors and who requested assurances that regulations which they drew up and submitted would be issued by the board as instructions to officials.

Later the men modified their requests, which were again presented on January 27. The directors again refused to grant them.

RIVER SEINE AGAIN THREATENING PARIS

PARIS, February 9.—Fear of a recurrence of the horrors of the floods of the past week has been aroused today, when the river Seine began to rise, and some of the proclamation would had to be abandoned.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The compromise resolution directing an inquiry into the high cost of living passed the senate today.